laboratory might be overcome by more satisfactorily duplicating the natural environment of the plant.

With this in mind a 1/16 inch hole was drilled in the nozzle of a salt water faucet. This hole was drilled in a downward direction at an angle of about 22.5 degrees. To the faucet was attached a rubber tube which extended to the bottom of a 4,000 ml. beaker. The holdfasts of recently collected Laminaria were loosely but securely tied to rocks and placed in the beaker. The water was then allowed to run at full force throughout the experiment. Weekly cleaning of the beaker insured the maximum amount of light and periodic cleaning of faucets insured the maximum amount of force to produce aerated water movements. Air drawn in through the hole in the nozzle produced foam similar to that often observed in the natural environment of Laminaria. Air was drawn in with a much greater force through the hole in the nozzle than through hole in rubber tube; therefore the hole in the nozzle gave more desirable results.

During the summer of 1950, *Laminaria Agardhii* Kjellman was kept alive under the previously described conditions for a period of ten weeks with a minimum amount of sloughing off. A small amount of sloughing off could be expected since this normally takes place under natural environmental conditions as the plant grows older. At the end of ten weeks these plants were dried and they are now in the herbarium of the writer. This experiment was repeated for six weeks during the summer of 1951 and the results closely approximated that of 1950.—John W. King, Morgan State College, Baltimore, Maryland.

A Further Note on the Plants of Vinland the Good.—In reference to the interesting article on "The Identity of Vinber and Vinland," by Jacques Rousseau in Rhodora **53:** 244, 245, 1951, it may be of interest to call attention to the publication on Newfoundland-Labrador by V. Tanner, issued by the Cambridge University Press in 1947. On page 43 of the first volume, Tanner has a great deal to say about the early explorations in Labrador, particularly about the Norse discoveries, and his map shows the locations of the various Norse localities as understood by him. According to Tanner, "mark" was old Norse for "wood" and referred to wooded parts of the Atlantic Coast of Labrador.

"Vinland" according to the same author, had nothing to do with either wine or grapes but came from an early Norse word "vin," signifying grassland or pasture suitable for cattle. Vinland is located by Tanner in the northern part of the Long Range Peninsula of Newfoundland. "Vinber" would be the berries from the pasture land. Many controversial attempts have been made to locate these various localities, visited by the Norsemen about the year 1000. Tanner, at any rate, has a first hand knowledge of the Labrador coast.

Since the foregoing notes were written, I have received from the eminent Icelandic botanist, Dr. Áskell Löve, a reprint of his "Plants of Vineland the Good," recently published in the Icelandic Canadian, vol. 10, no. *2*: 15–22. 1951. Dr. Löve feels that the modern Scandinavian languages have very little value in the identification of the plants of the Norse voyages, with the exception of modern Icelandic which has changed very little from that of a thousand years ago. He mentions Rousseau's contribution and takes up in detail the question of the identity of "*Mosurr wood*," "*self-sown wheat*" and "*vinber*." He agrees with the conclusions of Fernald that the Mosurr wood is probably the canoe birch (*Betula papyrifera*); but does not agree that the self-sown wheat is *Elymus*, which would have been very well known to the travelers from Greenland, but thinks that it is the wild rice (*Zizania aquatica*). The "vinber," Löve believes to be some species of grape. Currants were never known as wine berries in Iceland, and Löve points out that the grape and the "plant which bears the grape" are clearly differentiated in the present Icelandic language just as they were at the time of the Sagas. Geographic distribution of these plants, taken together with the mild climate and the relatively long days of mid-winter would place the Norse expeditions far to the south of Labrador. Dr. Löve thinks that a team of scientists "should visit Cape Cod for the purpose of trying to dig some of the remains of the first white settlement on the American mainland."

It is clear from the citations in these recent articles that the location of the Norse settlements and the identity of the plants involved are by no means settled. Who will be next?—HENRY K. SVENSON, THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, NEW YORK.